

THE NUR AF' SHAN

Vol. VIII

FRIDAY:—November 18th, 1904.

No. 47

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

London, Nov. 9

Democratic headquarters admit that Mr Roosevelt has been elected by an overwhelming majority and has carried every doubtful State. His majority in New York State is over 200,000 votes, exceeding Mr. McKinley's in 1900. Mr. Parker telegraphed to Mr. Roosevelt:—"The people by their votes have emphatically approved your administration, and I congratulate you."

The Kaiser William has telegraphed his congratulations to Mr. Roosevelt on his re-election to the Presidency.

Mr. Higgins, Republican, has been elected Governor of New York. The Republican majority in the House of Representatives has increased from 34 to about 50.

London, Nov. 10.

Owing to the configuration of the ground at Itzhan proving a costly obstacle to the Japanese, their fierce assaults on the 5th and 6th instant were repulsed, although during the second assault a casual shell exploded Russian mines, killing and wounding from 600 to 700 Russians.

All is quiet in Manchuria except for outpost skirmishes on the 8th instant.

The Republican majority in the House of Representatives will be one hundred.

The remarkable triumph of Mr. Roosevelt is ascribed to the popular admiration of a typical American, and also to approval of his imperialistic policy.

The Washington Congress will be asked for \$4 millions sterling for new men of war, including three battleships and five fast cruisers.

Allahabad, Nov. 10

The Chancellor of the Allahabad University has appointed the following gentlemen resident in the United Provinces to be Fellows:—Mr. Th. Morrison, Principal, Aligarh College; Mr. Patterson, Professor of Physics, Muir Central College; Mr. Edwards, Professor of Physics, Lucknow-Christian College; Mr. Kula Bhushan Bhadrari, Professor of Science, Canning College; Mr. Nagendra Chandra Nag, Professor of Physics and Chemistry, Agra College; Pundit Ikbal Kishen, Professor of History and Philosophy, Bareilly College; Saiyed Muhammad Hadi, Assistant Director of Agriculture; Mr. Muhammad Ahmed, Assistant Settlement Officer; Sheikh Nausad Ali Khan, Taluqdar of Oudh; and Babu Ganga Pershad Varma, editor of the *Advocate*, Lucknow. Five Fellowships have been reserved for giving a larger representation to institutions outside the United Provinces. Appointments to these will be announced hereafter.

London, Nov. 11

Admiral Alexeieff arrived at St. Petersburg last evening. The Tsar was absent on a tour of inspection of the departing troops.

Admiral Foelkersahm, with the battleships *Sissoi Veliky* and *Nisarin*, the cruisers *Tumrud* and *Abnax*, and several volunteer steamers and colliers, is in Suda Bay.

London, Nov. 11.

A convention to consider the Asiatic question met at Pretoria yesterday, and was attended by two hundred Transvaal delegates. A resolution was passed in favour of prohibiting all Asiatic immigration except under the Labour Ordinance, removing all present Asiatics to bazaars without compensation, and prohibiting them from engaging in skilled trades. General Botha wrote sympathising.

London, Nov. 11.

M. Combes yesterday evening introduced a Bill in the Chamber for the separation of Church and State.

Calcutta, Nov. 11.

The final despatch of General Macdonald appears in the *Gazette of India*. He mentions that in all the escort had 16 engagements and skirmishes. The total war casualties were 202, including 23 British officers, of whom five were killed.

London, Nov. 11.

Reuter's correspondent, wiring from Mukden yesterday, says: Artillery fire has continued at intervals, being heavier on the right, where Russian heavy guns shelled the Japanese positions all day on the 9th and also at night, neither side gaining an advantage.

London, Nov. 12.

The Paris *Temps* says that the Japanese Minister called on M. Delcasse yesterday with reference to certain points relating to the observance of neutrality. The *Temps* has ground for believing that "the divergences of interpretation, which should not be exaggerated, will soon be removed, France having hitherto reconciled her duties as the ally of Russia with those as a neutral, while Japan appreciates the uprightness of our intentions in this delicate situation." Explanations are proceeding amicably.

Mobilisation in Russia has been attended with serious anti Semite disorders at Vitebsk, where shops and warehouses were looted from the 25th to the 28th ultimo, thousands of reservists participating. Several were killed and fifty wounded.

London, Nov. 13.

The French Chamber has ratified the Franco-Siamese Convention and also the Anglo French Convention concerning Newfoundland and West and Central Africa by 443 against 105.

The American Government is increasing the personnel of the navy to 64,445 men, which is more than double the present number. This is in connection with the new building programme.

Simla, Nov. 12.

The Bishop of Lahore arrives next Wednesday at Simla, where he remains a week and holds a confirmation.

London, Nov. 13.

A Mukden telegram, received in Paris, says that pessimism prevails at Mukden regarding the prospects of the winter campaign. It is believed that the transport and supply question will be the most difficult.

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent says that the Tsar has approved the scheme for doubling the track of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

London, Nov. 13.

Lord Lansdowne has told the Porte that the Agent is only temporarily at Koweit to settle certain affairs, and that he cannot deal with the Koweit question as long as the Aden question is not settled.

London, Nov. 14

There were ten killed in disturbances at Warsaw yesterday, including two policemen, and thirty one injured.

London, Nov. 14.

Admiral Alexeieff, who was interviewed to day, said that he admired the military organisation of the Japanese, but it is too minute. They prepared their plans so carefully that they often missed opportunities of striking rapid blows. General Kuroki lost precious time at Feng hang-cheng, and could have annihilated General Sassulitch and jeopardised the Russian concentration at Liao-yang.

London, Nov. 15.

Reuter's correspondent before Port Arthur says that the Japanese made a desperate attack on the 30th ultimo and gained the powerful East Keikwan fort, giving them the key to the eastern fort ridge. Their casualties were 1,500.

Latter accounts state that the Japanese failed to take East Keikwan fort, but gained the moat, and are now sapping the crest of the hill. They lost 1,500 men in the assault.

Reuter's Tokio correspondent says that it is reported that the *Gremoboi* has struck a rock and been severely damaged at Vladivostock during a trail after repairs. She has now been re-docked in a sinking condition.

London, Nov. 14.

A tremendous blizzard in America has cut New York off from communication with the West and South.

London, No. 15.

Colonel Younghusband will make a short halt in Egypt on his way Home in order to meet Lord Curzon at Port Said and discuss matters relating to the Tibet settlement.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"It is not the work, but the worry,
That makes the world grow old,
That numbers the years of its children
Ere half their story is told;
That weakens their faith in heaven
And the wisdom of God's great plan.
Ahl 'tis not the work, but the worry,
That breaks the heart of man!"

We are asked to give the following notice of the coming of the Rev James Lyall to the Panjab:

"An Evangelistic Mission will be conducted in Lahore from Jan. 8th to 22nd this winter by Rev. James Lyall, a Scotch Evangelist.

I write on behalf of those who have invited Mr. Lyall to come here to ask your daily prayers for blessing on this Mission and a great spiritual awakening in Lahore."

We should all give a hearty welcome to this devoted servant of Christ and prepare the way for a blessing by much prayer.

There is something pathetic in the zeal with which men cling to the past and sturdily resist the onward course of the modern progressive movements. Some years since the effort to introduce European dress was greeted with a burst of indignant protest. "Denationalism" was the cry. But the movement went on in spite of protest. Not only Indian Christians but Hindus and Muhammadans fell in line. Not only the men but now the women have fallen in love with the dress adopted by European men and women. What is this after all? Is it not an adaptation of dress to the requirements of modern life and activity? It is not the recognition of some benefit belonging to the garb most popular among civilized nations? Wherever we go, we find the trend towards European dress: the Japanese, the Philipinos, the South Sea Islanders, the Africans, as well as Turks, Egyptians and Indians, are all putting off the garb of adornment and physical ease and putting on the dress of the European, which is suited best to the new conditions involving the handling of machinery in factories, railways, &c, the closer contact of the sexes in the railway, the school and the home.

And now we have the more modern movement, born of English education, the introduction of the Roman character in the writing and printing of oriental languages. In the *Monthly Reporter* for November, our friend "A Panjabi" once more raises his voice in protest against Roman Urdu, which he regards as a denationalizing influence. He pleads for the Persian character, strange to say! Why has he not joined hands with the Pundits to plead the cause of the

Sanscrit or Nagri character? Is not the Persian character just as *foreign* to India as the Roman?

But he tells us that the Roman character renders one a foreigner, makes one incapable of becoming acquainted with India's literature, renders it impossible to be a true Indian. Well, did the introduction of the Persian character have that effect? Did India lose anything by that movement? Are Panjabis any less patriotic because they have cast the Nagri aside and adopted the Persian? We do not think so; and we do not believe "Panjabi" thinks so.

We do not believe that the introduction of the Roman character will have any different effect.

But why introduce the Roman character? Why did the English, the Germans, the Russians and other European nations introduce it? Some of these, notably the Germans, have been and many still are very conservative. Nevertheless the Roman character has either ousted all other characters or is rapidly accomplishing that end. The reason is not hard to find. The Roman character is better suited to the needs of men. It is simple in structure and therefore easy to learn and easy to use. It is, by reason of this *simplicity*, possible to make a type which is at once cheap and strong. The use of a Chinese character in printing requires 600 separate types. Persian Urdu requires upward of 200 letters and formations. The Persian type requires at least double the amount of paper. *Economy, clearness, and accuracy* in writing and printing, not to mention other points are bound to win the day for the Roman Urdu as against the Persian character.

This change will not wholly come in from without, but will be adopted by the people themselves. So far as the Christian community is concerned that is what is being done today. The reason is that a larger number of Christians can read the Roman character than can read any other one character. Fifty million low caste people who read no character can be more easily taught the Roman than any other and when taught can read the ever increasing body of Urdu literature in the Roman character. It is no loss to them to be unable to read the great body of Urdu literature—much of which had better never be ready by any body. So far as the Christian Church is concerned, the Roman character has come to stay. The other characters in use will stand side by side for many years to come: but the words of John the Baptist will find a fulfillment here also: "He must increase but I must decrease."

The *Arya Messenger* is once more pained to see the inconsistency of Christians. This time he finds that when Moses came to the burning bush he was commanded to remove his shoes from off his feet to show respect to the Divine Presence. He observes that Christians, when they enter a sacred edifice, take off their hats but do not remove their shoes. He wants some of his Christian neighbours to explain. The explanation is simple. The purpose of taking of the shoes

in the Orient is to show respect. The same respect is shown in the West by taking off the hat. Christians in the East usually remove their shoes as Hindus or Muslims do. In the West everybody uncovers the head. The intent is the same in both cases and both are equally acceptable to God.

Our friends, who are interested in the late Rev. John B. Dales will find some account of him in the vernacular section of this paper. For our English readers it will suffice to say that Mr. Dales was one of the few captives taken by the Afghans in 1839 and rescued by General Pollock in 1843. His relatives could not be found and he was accordingly made over with some others to the American missionaries to be educated in the Orphan School, then at Ludhiana but afterward transferred to Siharanpur. He has been a faithful preacher for more than 40 years; and for a part of that time was pastor of the Church at Ludhiana.

He was one in whom everybody had confidence. For 30 years he sat every day, when in health, at the door of the Kotwali Chapel and preached to the people who gathered around him to hear him. He leaves three sons and two daughters. To these we extend our sympathy.

We desire to congratulate our friends, the Rev. D. J. Fleming of the Forman Christian College and Prof. Edwards of the Christian College Allahabad upon their election as Fellows of the Universities of the Punjab and Allahabad respectively.

Where is He?

On Saturday evening Mary's father came home from his work earlier than usual. He stepped quickly up the garden walk, and looked hurried and disturbed. A man who had been his firm friend for years, and with whom he had been working for some days, had fallen from a scaffolding, and was taken up dead. Mary and her mother had been sitting at their work, and heard the awful news in silence. After a few moments, Mary looked earnestly into her father's face, and slowly asked, "Father, where is he now?" Her question was unanswered, but it sunk deep into the godless man's heart. Where is he? he repeated to himself. "Where is he?" sounded in his ears as he strolled through the fields in the gray twilight. "Where is he?" he repeated aloud as he stood alone in his garden in the beautiful starlight; and he gazed into the spangled heavens with such an earnestness that you might fancy he was searching for the lost spirit among those radiant orbs. "Where is he?" The question would not leave him. "Where should I have been, had I been he?"

Oh, the Word of God is powerful, "sharper than a two-edged sword."

For the first time in his long life John Elliot passed a sleepless night. He was a man of strong mind, and he struggled hard to forget the tormenting inquiry. He would have given a fortune never to have heard those words; but he had heard them, and God in his mercy had determined that he should never forget them.

Early on the still Sabbath he rose, and wandered he knew not whither. He could not forget the moment of his friend's fatal fall. He still saw his last look of anguish, and an inward voice asked, "Where is he now?"

The day passed at length, and evening came. Mary Elliot was sitting alone in her pew, turning over the leaves of her book, when just before the service commenced she was startled by seeing the door open. She looked; it was her father. For this she had prayed for years, and now God had granted her petition. O how earnestly her heart now besought that God that night would open her father's heart that he might understand wondrous things. God heard that prayer too, and John Elliot left the place crying, "What must I do to be saved?"

"Father's turned real queer," said young John Elliot a few days after. "He stopped me when I was swearing, and said he hoped I'd never be at that again. He asked me if I'd let a man always be railing against my best friend. I told him No; and he said, 'Well' I've found out that God is my best Friend, though I've lived all these years and never believed it."

But how the whole village talked and wondered to see the change in John Elliot! Some rejoiced and were exceedingly glad; but others hated the change, and said John had turned hypocrite and prophesied he would soon tire of that trade. But did he tire? Oh no; he went on his way rejoicing, and tried by patient continuance in well-doing to put to silence the ignorance of foolish men, taking care that they of the contrary part should have no evil thing to say of him.

It is just three years since these events took place, and a few days ago I again visited Elsthorpe, the place of Mary's home. To my surprise and very great joy, I found that each one belonging to Mary's family had become a member of the little church in the village. They were wonderfully changed indeed. Very dark their hearts had been, but Mary's light had shone among them. More by example than precept she had shown them what a lovely thing religion is. By God's help she had subdued her own besetting sins, and they could not but admire her consistent, self-denying conduct.

Just before I left Elsthorpe, I was walking down the sandy lane, and turning a corner, I saw before me a young man ploughing in an adjoining field; he was singing heartily,

"Determined to save,
He watched o'er my path
When, Satan's blind slave,
I sported with death.
And can He have taught me
To trust in his name,
And thus far have brought me,
To put me to shame?"

I immediately recognized my old friend, young John Elliot. I said, "Well John, I am very glad to hear you singing that beautiful hymn. When I was here before, I think, you did not care for hymns." "No, to be sure I did not, but I should be very lonesome without them now." I asked him how it came about that he and all of them seemed so much happier and better since I knew them before. "Oh," he said "it's all our Mary's doing. You know, she got some of Christ's light into her, and it shone so fairly we could not but see it, and wish our hearts were like hers."

Young Christian readers, have none of you unconverted relatives? Strive to let your light so shine, that they, seeing your good works, may glorify their Father in heaven.

THE WORLD'S RAILROADS AND THE COST OF BUILDING THEM.

The world's railroad mileage at the close of the year 1902 was 520,955 miles, representing an investment of \$34,964,342,000. Comparing the railroad mileage of the Old World with that of the New, the Archivfuer Eisenbahnwesen, a German publication, says that it has been found that the latter has 278,046 miles, against 242,909 of the former. In the grand divisions of the earth the mileage is divided as follows:

	Miles.
Europe.....	183,997
Asia.....	44,358
Africa.....	14,554
North America.....	233,186
South America.....	28,822
Australia.....	16,088
Total.....	520,955

Of the total the New World has 53½ per cent and North America alone has 44½ per cent. The mileage of the United States alone is about 207,000, as the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission shows; and this is 40 per cent of the total railroad mileage of the earth.

Of the \$34,964,342,000 which had been invested in the world's railroads at the close of 1902 it is estimated that more than \$18,800,000,000 has been spent on 184,000 miles of European railroad and \$16,160,000,000 on the 337,000 miles owned by the rest of the world.

On this basis it is found that the roads of Europe represent an investment of \$114,760 a mile, while those of the rest of the world average \$57,009. Great Britain's railroads represent the highest cost per mile, the figures standing at \$256,839, while those of Belgium come next with \$150,239. The least expensive government roads of Europe are those in Finland. Their cost is put at \$32,104 per mile. Private roads in Sweden, however, are estimated at only \$22,558 per mile.

The narrow gauge roads of Japan, where such construction obtains largely, have consumed \$38,320 per mile; and those of West Australia, which are also narrow gauge, with very light rails, represent an investment of \$27,950 per mile.

From the reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission it is impossible to draw comparisons between the roads of other countries and those of the United States. While the capitalization of all the roads in the world in June, 1902, was put at \$34,964,342,000, those of the United States represented a capitalization of \$12,134,182,964 at that time; and a year later this had been increased to \$21,599,990,258. The capitalization per mile amounts to \$63,186.

The progress of the world in railroad building is shown by the following figures: In 1896 there were added to the total 9,768 miles; in 1897, 10,747 miles; in 1898, 10,864 miles; in 1899, 13,533 miles; in 1900, 10,800 miles; in 1901, 16,551 miles, and in 1902, 13,338 miles.

This makes a total of 85,629 miles in the seven years and is an average of 12,233 miles a year. From 1880 to 1890 the mileage built was the greatest, the yearly average being 15,281.

The noticeable decrease in construction from 1901 to 1902 was due chiefly to reductions in Asia, from 4345 miles in 1901 to 2535 in 1902, and Africa, where construction decreased from 1690 miles in 1901 to 364 in 1902.—New York Commercial.

Intemperance means the enthronement of selfishness. The drunkard is preeminently selfish. For a sensual gratification he ignores the claims of his own manhood and the rights of his fellows. Drunkenness is an example of complete and unreasoning selfishness.

THE BUG THAT PROTECTS COTTON.

In Collier's Weekly for August 27th, appears an article of practical value to the cotton growers which describes the work of the new Guatemala bug that destroys the evil boll weevil. In the introductory paragraph the writer says: "A large reddish-brown ant with strong, fierce looking mandibles and a sharp sting is being watched with intense interest at the Department of Agriculture in Washington, and on several farms down in Texas just now. Like Katisha's elbow, he is considered worth going miles to see. Eminent entomologists have traveled a third of the way across the continent to get a look at him. He is expected to do work which will save millions of dollars for the cotton industry of this country every year, but neither this fact nor the close scrutiny to which his every movement is being subjected seems to affect him in the least. Indifferent to all the stir he has caused, he pursues the even tenor of his way, and devotes his every energy to meeting and adapting himself to certain changed conditions which have come into his existence. So far as his actions indicate, he might be just an ordinary emmet with no mission in life, and no characteristics to warrant the great amount of publicity which has been given him ever since he was discovered in the monuments of Guatemala last spring.

"Yet on him, to an extent at least, depends the question of whether the cotton belt of the United States shall be freed from the most pernicious entomological pest known to science—the Mexican boll weevil. The continued spread of this devastating bug threatens a complete revolution in the cotton producing and manufacturing situation here and abroad, and the only hope of exterminating it or checking its onward march is thought by many to lie in the recently imported Guatemalan ant.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT THE PANAMA CANAL.

Estimated cost of the Panama Canal, \$200,000,000.

Amount paid French company for title, \$10,000,000.

Amount paid Panama Government for perpetual lease of canal lands, \$10,000,000.

Length of canal, forty-six miles.

Canal width varies from 250 to 500 feet at the top, the bottom width being 150 feet.

There will be five twin locks of concrete masonry, each 738 feet long and eighty-two feet wide, with a lifting capacity of thirty to thirty-two feet.

Lake Bohio (artificial) covers thirty-one square miles.

Alhajuela Lake (artificial) covers 5,900 acres, about nine square miles, and will furnish motive power for operating the locks and lighting the canal from ocean to ocean.

Distance from New York to San Francisco by old route, 13,714 miles; by the route through the canal, 5,299 miles.

Distance from New York to Manila by present route via San Francisco and Yokohama, 19,530 miles. Distance from New York to Manila by Panama Canal via San Francisco and Yokohama, 11,585 miles.

Distance saved in a sailing trip around the world by the new route through the Panama Canal, 2,768 miles.

The Panama Canal was practically begun in 1883 by the French company. They had completed about two-fifths of the length, when, because of fraudulent management, the company failed, and the work ceased in 1889.—Woman's Home Companion.

PUZZLING CLIFF DWELLERS.

Older even than China, the oldest existing nation, are the cliff dwellers of southwestern United States. Here was a race whose very name has perished from the earth. Explorers, puzzling through the Mancos and Casa Verde canyons of Arizona and New Mexico, have found the houses of this strange people in the wildest and most inaccessible of the mountain sides. Did the cliff dwellers antedate the Pyramids of Egypt? Were they of blood relation to the early inhabitants of the land where the Nile is god? Some students are prepared to answer both questions affirmatively and to give what is to them abundant proof. The pottery from their long-wrecked homes suggests Egypt, and the few inscriptions found have similar suggestion. Mummies, bodies wrapped in cloth, feathers from the breast of the turkey and the all-useful yucca grass, have been dug from burial places among the cliffs, and in bone and hair much unlike the Indian of to-day, have a hint of resemblance to a more Oriental type. If the cliff dwellers left any descendants however remote, they are doubtless the Moxi and Zuni Indians, who resembling them in habits and appearance, are their closest kinsmen.

At St. Louis has been reproduced the dwellings from the canyons, with relics found in the abandoned houses. To lend a touch of life to the weird scene, where houses have apparently been flung against precipitous walls of rock as pictured homes upon stage canvas, have been placed Zuni and Moki Indians in native costume. They work at pottery making, blanket weaving, basket making, silver smelting and other primitive occupations. Thus the mode of life of the cliff-dwellers is exhibited in an environment such as this ancient people had. The members of these tribes are of stronger build, handsomer and of brighter color than the ordinary North American Indian, from whom they hold themselves aloof with dignity.—The Century.

THE SPIDER PLANT: A VEGETABLE CURIOSITY

One of the most curious plants in the world is the one described by travelers recently returned from the Cape Negro colony, a little known region of Africa, and called the spider plant. These travelers often heard from the natives of a plant that was part spider and that, growing, threw its legs about in continual struggles to escape. It was the good fortune of Dr. Welwitsch to discover the origin of the legend. Strolling along through a wind-swept tableland country he came upon a plant that rested low on the ground but had two enormous leaves that twisted about in the wind like serpents—in fact, it looked, as the natives had said, like a gigantic spider.

Its stem was four feet across and but a foot high. It had but two leaves in reality, that were six or eight feet long and split up by the wind so that they resembled ribbons. This is probably the most extraordinary tree known. It grows for nearly, if not quite, a century, but never upward beyond about a foot, simply expanding until it reaches the diameter given, looking in its adult state like a singular stool on the plain from ten to eighteen feet in circumference.

When the wind came rushing in from the sea, lifting the curious ribbonlike leaves and tossing them about, it almost seemed to the discoverer that the strange plant had suddenly become imbued with life and was struggling to escape. When a description and picture of the plant were sent to England it was, like many other discoveries, discredited, but soon the plant itself was received and now *Welwitschia mirabilis* is well known to botanists.—New York Commercial.

Pass on the Praise.

"You're a great little wife, and I don't know what I would do without you." And as he spoke, he put his arms about her and kissed her, and she forgot all the care in that moment. And, forgetting all, she sang as she washed the dishes, and sang on as she made the beds, and the song was heard next door, and a woman there caught the refrain also, and two homes were happier because he had told her that sweet old story—the story of the love of a husband for a wife.

As she sang, the butcher boy who called for the order heard it and went out whistling on his journey, and the world heard the whistle, and one man, hearing it, thought: "Here is a lad who loves his work—a lad happy and contented."

And because she sang, her heart was mellowed, and as she swept about the back door the cold air kissed her on each cheek, and she thought of a poor old woman she knew, and a little basket went over to that home with a quarter for a crate or two of wood.

So because he had kissed her and praised her, the song came, and the influence went on and out.

Pass on the praise.

A word and you make a rift in the cloud; a smile and you may create a new resolve; a grasp of the hand and you may repossess a soul from hell.

Pass on the praise.

Does your clerk do well?

Pass on the praise.

Tell him that you are pleased, and if he is a good clerk, he will appreciate it more than a raise. A good clerk does not work for his salary alone.

Teacher, if the child is good, tell him about it; if he is better, tell him again. Thus, you see, good, better, best.

Pass on the praise now. Pass it on in the home. Don't go to the grave and call "mother!" Don't plead, "Hear me, mother! You were a kind mother, and smoothed away many a rugged path for me!"

Those ears cannot hear that glad admission. Those eyes cannot see the light of earnestness in yours. Those hands may not return the embrace you now wish to give.

Why call so late? Pass on the praise to-day.

Florida Capital.

THE STRATEGY OF A WEASEL.

"A weasel is a wizard as well as a fighter, and often wins his battles by strategy," said Emmett Wolfe, of Mississippi. "I was recently in a fishing camp that was near a large stack of lumber. It seemed that a large number of rats inhabited the cool crevices under the lumber pile, and one day a weasel put in its appearance. We had the pleasure of seeing a battle royal every day for several days, and by and by the weasel had killed every rat in the colony except one, which was nearly as large as a cat.

"They fought several times a day, and the weasel always got the worst of it. One day we noticed it industriously digging a hole under the wood pile, and thought little of it. A little later we saw it challenge the rat to battle, and as soon as the fight began to warm up, the weasel

suddenly turned tail and sneaked to the hole like all possessed. The rat followed in hot pursuit, and both disappeared in the mouth of the weasel's hole. It was only a twinkling until the weasel reappeared, and flashed into the hole again.

"We watched a long time, and neither animal appeared. Finally we moved the wood and dug out the weasel's hole. We found the rat dead—and the weasel had dug its foot another way. The weasel had trapped the rat and killed it at leisure, the hole being too small at one end for the rat to escape, which the weasel knew all the while."

A ZUNI BABY.

The Zuni child spends his early days in a cradle. But a cradle in Zuni land does not mean down pillows, silken coverlets and fluffy laces; it is only a flat board, just the length of the baby, with a hood like a doll's buggy-top over the head. Upon this hard bed the baby is bound like a mummy—the coverings wound round and round him until the little fellow can not move except to open his mouth and eyes. Sometimes he is unrolled, and looks out into the bare whitewashed room, blinks at the fire burning on the hearth, and fixes his eyes earnestly on the wolf and cougar skins that serve as chairs and beds and carpets in the Zuni home. By the time he is two or three years old he has grown into a plump little bronze creature, with the straightest of coarse black hair and the biggest and roundest of black eyes. He is now out of the cradle, and trots about the house and the village. When the weather is bad he wears a small coarse shirt, and always a necklace of beads or turquoise.—From Maria Brace Kimball's "The Children of Zuni," in September St. Nicholas.

"SEE?"

"Have your shoes shined?" sang out a small boy near the Union Station among a group of people just from the train. A young man who heard the cry stayed his steps, hesitating, for he had not much more money in his pocket than he had blacking on his shoes. But to hesitate was to fall into the shoeblack's hands and the brushes were soon wrestling with splashes of rural clay.

When the shine was completed the young man handed the boy a dime, and felt that he had marked his way into the great city with an act of charity, for, at his heart, he did not care how his boots looked. But, as he was pulling himself together for a new start, he saw the boy who had cleaned his shoes approach the blind beggar who sits behind the railroad fence and drop a dime into his cup.

"What do you do that for?" asked the young man.

"Yer see," said the boy, "That was me tenth dime terday, an' me teacher at Sunday school told me I oughter to give a tenth of all I makes to the Lord. See? An I guess that old blind man wants a dime more than the Lord, so I give it to him. See?"

Radium and the Temperature of the Earth.

How far radium is responsible for the heat of the earth is one of the philosophical questions now interesting scientists. Professor Rutherford, before a recent meeting of the Royal Institution of London, stated that he believed the amount of radium present and uniformly distributed throughout the earth would be sufficient to account for all the heat lost from that body. In this event the cooling of the earth, so that ultimately it would become uninhabitable, as was calculated by Lord Kelvin, would be postponed and a few million more years would be afforded for the various forms of animal life. Such a possibility was anticipated by Lord Kelvin himself, for in his calculations he inserted "provided no new form of heat is discovered." This is now held to exist in the minute quantities of radium which are widely and universally distributed over the earth, and which may account for the gradual increase of temperature as the interior of the earth is approached.

—Harper's Weekly.

Much is said about the impossibility of making men sober by law, and of the impropriety of attempting it. This kind of argument is supposed to have much force; but we submit that it is exactly the wrong way of putting this case. It is not a question of making men sober by law, but of making them drunkards by law; and that is a very different proposition. Men are sober; they are born sober, except those who inherit a taste for strong drink from drunken parents; they all incline to temperance. It takes the tempter and the dramshop to make them drunkards. Without the dramshop there would be few drunkards. It is the drunkard maker. When it is established by law, then it is the making of people drunkards by law that is to be considered, and not the making of men sober by law.—Pittsburg Christian Advocate.

Friendship cannot be permanent unless it becomes spiritual. There must be fellowship in the deepest things of the soul, community in the highest thoughts, sympathy with the best endeavors, Hugh Black.

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